Foreign Broadcast Information Service

Daily Report

Supplement

Near East & South Asia

IRAN: Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-93-193-S
Thursday
7 October 1993

Near East & South Asia
SUPPLEMENT
IRAN:
Majles Sessions

FBIS-NES-93-193-S

CONTENTS

7 October 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

* RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions 1
  * 9 Aug *[10 Aug]* 1
  * 29 Aug *[30 Aug]* 6
  * 31 Aug *[1 Sep]* 13
  * 1 Sep *[2 Sep]* 19

* RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

* 9 Aug

93LA0204A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
10 Aug 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Division.

The Majles held an open session on Sunday, and, following the speeches of the deputies and the speaker of the Majles concerning the nonsensical statements of the U.S. representative to the United Nations, the president presented 23 ministers of his Cabinet to the Majles for their vote, which was published on Sunday. We call to your attention the details of the discussions.

Statements of the Speaker of the Majles

In the open session of the Majles on Sunday, the speaker of the Majles offered his condolences on the 40th day of the martyrdom of the Sire of Martyrs, Imam Hoseyn b. 'Ali, and in a speech referred to the positions hostile to Iran of the representative of the great Satan at the United Nations and added:

In the wake of the hostilities of the United States against Iran under a new name, in rational and appropriate international behavior by a government and a representative of a government that assumes such a political posture while having the worst report card in support of aggressors and violators of human rights, and itself a greater violator of human rights than anyone else, which government is more evil and aggressive than Israel? And which country supports Israel more than anyone else but the great Satan, the United States? Does anyone else support Israel at that high a level?

In the course of the eight years of the imposed war, the United States and the West supported the regime of Baghdad against us, both openly and secretly.

The hand of the United States can be seen clearly in all the crimes against our Iran, especially during the war. Was this not a violation of human rights, which was ignored by an indifferent world?

Was the attack on the airbus not a violation of human rights?

He continued: The United States has a hand in the crimes that are committed in the world, particularly in Bosnia, or it supports them. I told the UN secretary-general once or twice on behalf of my colleagues, What we feel is that if you do not have the ability to manage, step aside; you had best step aside, at least you will leave a better name in history.

Better than having an incident occur during your administration, while no such incident occurred during the previous administration. Under which administration did the United Nations take a position against governments and nations and behave with such hostility? It is during your administration that they have become so bold.

The speaker of the Majles condemned the nonsensical statements of the U.S. representative to the United Nations and added: Such action will not make us give up the path that the Imam designed and the leader of the revolution has approved and continues. We will not retreat one step from this course. Rather, we will become more determined.

This insistence of yours makes us more determined about our rights and makes your ugly face more exposed and even uglier.

Faramarz Golshani, Deputy From Rudbar

The first pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles was Golshani, from Rudbar, who referred to the selection of the members of the new Cabinet and said: In choosing a minister, the following points must be taken into consideration. Which will please God and bring about the advancement of the Islamic goals and programs projected in the Second Plan to complement the First Plan while giving priority to projects that have a return on the capital in the short term and will achieve results at the scheduled time? The result of the work will be that we shall have an economy suitable to the existing movement, and we will not be worried about the uncontrolled fluctuations of the day, with the reflection of the price controls in the market taking away the living ability from the people.

He added: The minister must in short have the following characteristics:

(1) The minister must not see his ministry as separate from other ministries, as an independent entity.

(2) The minister must in the related ministry, do the work of the ministry perfectly, be innvolved in the work, and have a perfect and precise understanding and choice of suitable cooperatives in order to be able to implement correct Islamic management.

(3) The minister must certainly be a strong, competent, committed individual in terms of planning and should make good use of the ratio of time and economy.

(4) The success of a minister depends on choosing the managers of the related ministry, who deeply believe in the Islamic revolution, are competent administrators, are caring, precise, and of the people. He should see that the work is carried out, not only by the people around him, but also always in carrying out the task see the larger picture, not just at his level of expertise, so that despair is not created with regard to the totality of the task.

(5) Always choose the best person for a task, in other words, with regard to certain tasks, he should not accept the advice of one group but listen to several.

(6) The actions of the minister are always very useful in the base plan, and there should be no internal reasons for the deviation from the standards of the plan.

(7) The minister must be so alert that he knows whether, in the farthest part of the country in the behavior of the officials of the related office of that ministry, in cooperation with the people and creation of hope for the people, the official has been sincere and honest, or whether bureaucratic corruption exists. Unfortunately, at the present time, we are facing it seriously in some offices.

(8) The success of the minister is in training and the advancement of the work experience and the transfer of technology for the employees of that ministry and selecting the best existing methods in the world and adjusting them to the Islamic culture, and carefully overseeing the annual growth announcement.

(9) Signing foreign and domestic contracts with correct methods, about which I have things to say that should not have to be said. However, I call the attention of the president to the inspection of contracts, that a conscious investigation group needs to deal decisively with violators.

(10) The minister must have the courage to make decisions and see into the future and take seriously the completion of a task within the projected time.

(11) Preservation and care in protection of the members of the ministry and their property, with regard to the safety of the employees and set fines, since every day we see much damage that passes by from lack of attention.

(12) With regard to the previous ministers who are presented in the current Cabinet, we must pay attention with God-pleasing care to their actions and note that the present ministers have learned from four years of work experience.

In continuation, the deputy from Rudbar referred to the personality of the president and, considering the viewpoints of the grand leader, expressed hope that Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Raftanjani will visit the earthquake-stricken regions.

Concerning the needs of the earthquake victims in the north, he said: The people of this region are impatiently awaiting loans to complete the buildings, which can be used at minimal cost by the people who have suffered as the result of this tragedy.

He mentioned the shortage of water and wells, as well as a transport and distribution network for it, and, referring to the shortcomings of the regional electricity, he said: The construction of schools has been abandoned. They have either not started or are at the early stages of completion.

In conclusion, Golshani reminded the executive officials about the existing unemployment in the earthquake-stricken region.

Lotfollah Zare'i-Qanavati, Deputy From Behbahan

Zare'i-Qanavati, deputy from Behbahan: It is appropriate to invest in building athletic and artistic facilities for the large stratum of women.

Zare'i-Qanavati, another pre-agenda speaker, said in his speech: We are at the onset of the presentation of the new Cabinet, which is considered in itself an important change for the Islamic country, because those who must take charge of the political, social, economic, and cultural direction for the next four years are being introduced to the Majles for a vote of confidence.

He added: Certainly, the deputies of the nation will base their votes on divine, Islamic specialization and administration standards and precepts, within the framework of the values of the Islamic revolution, especially the standards and precepts that were stated by the grand leader of the revolution at the confirmation ceremonies of the president.

In examining the new government, we must study their plans carefully. If they have served in the previous Cabinet, we must pay attention to their work as it compares with the stated precepts and the level of their success in the First Five-Year Plan, as well as their coordination with the general policy of the Islamic country and the level of their efforts in eliminating deprivation and avoiding unnecessary expenditures, in addition to the colleagues who have worked with them. And if there are new individuals who are presented, we must fully understand their past administrative and specialization work, for [they will affect] the the next four years and the Second Plan. Most important, those they intend to appoint must be taken into consideration in giving them a vote of confidence.

The deputy from Behbahan then pointed out: According to our leader, what logical and practical programs have they offered to create a wealthy society devoid of deprivation? How do they plan to use economic growth in the service of social justice and public welfare? Those present on the scene are the same deprived strata who were oppressed, who offered martyrs and are faithful, and many of whom have not benefited from the economic growth of the past few years and have set their hopes on its blessing and outcome in the future. What follows is not to deemphasize the past efforts and services but to emphasize principles and values that must be observed in the future.

Zare'i-Qanavati pointed out: In the movement toward constructing our Islamic Iran, much effort has been made, but there are problems that, if not corrected, will

prevent the lofty ideas of the grand leader of the revolution to reach social justice and national welfare from being achieved. If they lose the people, they will have done nothing for Islam. It is the people who must implement Islam and benefit from its gifts in this world and the next.

He added: In the foreign policy sector, the government programs must be based on enmity towards the oppressors and their agents and support for Muslims who are under oppression and other oppressed people in the world. Today, in Azarbaijan and other Islamic regions, our Muslim brothers and sisters are the victims of the most beastly aggression. The criminal United States and its European and Asian agents continue their hostility and enmity towards Islamic Iran. In defending the Muslims and countering the aggression of the oppressor, the United States must be clearly seen on the agenda of the government; in other words, fighting heatherism must be at the top of the list of the foreign policy programs.

In the social sector, elimination of discrimination must be offered within the framework of practical and logical programs.

The deputy from Behbahan also continued: Government hospitals should be changed from the status of being neither governmental nor private and be obliged to provide for all the treatment needs of patients at the level of the hospital itself. Control the black market of drugs. Why should all these control organizations not be able to block the entry of drugs into the black market?

He mentioned the elimination of discrimination between the cities and villages as one of the God-pleasing steps of the future government and, referring to the problem of the employment of the young people, said: Unemployment is called the mother of all corruption. How can unemployed young people, while being a burden on their families and the society, establish a family? Investment in jobs will eliminate many of the problems of the society.

Zare'i-Qanavati pointed to elimination of cultural deprivation among women. In connection with creating healthy athletic environments, he said: Women are half the population of the Islamic society. It is appropriate to invest in building athletic, cultural, and artistic spaces for this great stratum.

In the economic sector, what is at issue is economic modification, the goal of which is to offer goods and services at cost, which will have no end under the present conditions, because in government and nongovernment organizations, there is no sign of a movement towards work and the cost of goods and services. On the contrary, the actions are the cause the rise in the cost of goods. Lack of a control mechanism also adds to this. Control over just pricing and distribution of goods and the existence of an authority to register complaints against price hikers and hoarders must be seen on the agenda of the Cabinet.

In the programs, providing a minimum livelihood for government employees, especially teachers and retired persons, must be given attention.

Stating that an administrative revolution must start from the offices of ministers and in the ministries, he said: The use of nongovernment cars has created skepticism among the people.

The situation of the city halls and their work must be regulated. The tax system must be reformed somehow in order to enable the collection of taxes from the wealthy. In employing officials, religious precepts, competence, and expertise must be taken into consideration. Luxury and unnecessary travel must be prevented. The affairs must be decentralized and authority be transferred to the provinces and cities.

Ghaffar Esma'Ili, Deputy From Hashtrud

Ghaffar Esma'Ili, the deputy from Hashtrud: Efforts must be made to achieve social justice and reduce the discrepancy in per capita income of the deprived regions and large cities.

Another pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles was Mr. Ghaffar Esma'ili, the deputy from Hashtrud and Jaradimaq, who referred to the visit of the grand leader to the province of Eastern Azarbaijan and Hashtrud and said: Once again, heroic and martyr-nurturing Azarbaijan, with a pure heart and fiery eagerness awaiting the Imam of the Age on God's Day, 5 Mordad [27 Jul], sensed the life-nurturing scent of 'Ali in its olfactory nerves. Yes, it watched the innocent face of that revered leader in prophetic garb, with 'Ali's zeal and Hoseyn's martyrdom. With the meaningful slogan that rose from the heart, "self-sacrificing Azarbaijan, Khamene'i [Turkish]," the covenant of the nation and the Imam, with the strong backing of the joyful tears and the conscious call of "Azarbaijan [Turkish]," was signed once again, and the enemies of the revolution and the leader, who dreamt an unholy dream about this bloody domain of Iran and thought they were creating a problem, fell into a deadly and disgraceful silence.

He added: In Hashtrud, which, colored with the blood of martyrs, from the glitter of the face of its leader broke apart the awesome figure of the supporters of the tyrant, the voice of the khans who were thirsty for the blood of peasants crumbled. It brought the good tidings of prosperity to the farmers and all the deprived people, allayed the tragically suffering hearts of the mothers, children, and spouses and all the survivors of the martyrs, and rejuvenated the souls of the leaders of the revolution. How well the loyal nation that believes in guardianship appreciated this great visit.

Mr. Esma'Ili then referred to the vote of confidence in the government and the ratification of the Second Five-Year Plan as two important and main tasks of the Fourth Majles and said: The headings of these two important tasks were stated by our beloved leader, who considered defending pure Mohammadan Islam, struggle to achieve the rule of religion and the Koran, efforts to eliminate poverty and discrimination, the establishment of social

justice, and following the lasting principles of Islamic revolution as the greatest missions of the government and the Majles.

He added: On this basis, in voting for the government and the Second Plan, it is the duty of the Majles, devoid of factional views and narrowmindedness, only by looking at the competence and standards that are offered, to vote for pious, committed individuals who support the deprived people, who are of the people and of the Hezbollah, and who prefer the interests of the revolution and Islam and the national interests over all personal and factional interests, to a point that they can be accountable before God, His prophet, the Imam, and his worthy successor, the martyrs, and their survivors.

The deputy from Hashtrud expressed hope that in the Second Plan, the goals of the revolution, the will of the late Imam, and the wise directives of the sage leader will be achieved in various sectors to attain social justice.

Mr. Esma'ili added: Short- and long-term planning must be seen in the framework of statistics and figures and change into programs and be included in various agricultural, industrial, water, energy, research, and education sectors in the form of the plan. Otherwise, it will remain at the level of slogans, no matter how essential and rational the slogans, and the development of resources in all sectors and educational centers and industries, both national and private, will all flow towards cities that have the manpower, with high degrees of expertise and other areas, and the deprived areas will remain restricted at the third rural level of electricity outreach, water outreach, school building, and secondary roads, even though they are both necessary and among the primary needs of the villagers.

He emphasized: To achieve social justice by at least reducing the discrepancy between the per capita income of the deprived regions and the large cities, this goal must be achieved within the framework of the budget and devised programs with regard for the deprived people.

Referring to the 1-percent negative growth in the population in that city, the deputy from Hashtrud said: This issue requires national and large investment. I request of the beloved and honorable president that he issue instructions to make more investments. He also asked the minister of energy, considering the 50 million tomans that has been allocated by the grand leader to provide drinking water for Hashtrud, to take rapid steps in this regard.

Ratifications

Bill on Appealing Court Rulings

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles on Sunday was a report by the Legal and Judicial Affairs Committee concerning the bill on appealing the rulings of courts (returned from the Council of Guardians), of which the above-mentioned articles were amended and ratified by the deputies.

Note 2, Article 4, was amended as follows:

> "In penal rulings, the appeal authority cannot increase the punishment stated in the primary ruling, unless the prosecutor has requested an appeal for this reason."

Two lines of Paragraph C of Article 7 were amended as follows:

> "The ruling will be rescinded and the court to which it has been referred, considering the reasoning of the General Committee of the Supreme Court, will issue the appropriate ruling, which will be final, unless the judge who has issued the ruling discovers his own error."

The following text is attached as Article 8:

Article 8. All rulings in the following cases may be appealed:

1) When the judge who has issued the ruling realizes he has made a mistake.

2) When another judge discovers an error in the issued ruling, such that when it is mentioned to the judge who has issued the ruling, he regrets it.

3) When it is proven that the judge who has issued the ruling was not competent to examine the case and issue the ruling.

Note. In Paragraphs 1 and 2, the appeal authority rescinds the ruling and investigates; and in regard to Paragraph 3, the appeal authority first investigates the claim of incompetence and, if proven, reexamines the case.

Article 8 was changed to Article 9.

Article 9. In addition to the cases mentioned in Article 8, the following rulings may be appealed, such that if the appeal authority after examination discovers an error in the ruling or the incompetence of the court, the ruling is rescinded, and he reexamines the case.

Paragraph 4 of Article 10 was omitted.

Paragraph 4, which was included earlier and was objected to by the Council of Guardians, is as follows: "If the judge who has issued the ruling is not a fully qualified religious jurist, he may request the rescinding of his ruling if he realizes his legal or religious error or his incompetence."

Inquiry Concerning the Agricultural Sector in the Budget Law

The second item on the agenda was a report by the Planning and Budget Committee in regards to the bill of inquiry concerning "the agricultural sector" stated in the

last part of the single article of the 1372 [21 Mar 1993-20 Mar 1994] national budget law. The above-mentioned inquiry was ratified.

Is what is meant by the agricultural sector stated in the last part of the single article of the 1372 national budget law the agricultural chapter and the natural resources or not?

The opinion of the Committee:

Single article. What is meant by the agricultural sector in the single article of the 1372 national budget law is the agricultural chapter and the natural resources and the Comprehensive Development Plan of the Tribal Regions and the programs of providing water and creating irrigation and drainage networks and the projects to build multipurpose warehouses and slaughterhouse complexes and the program of forest roads.

Very Urgent Bill To Determine the Level of Customs Duties

The third item on the agenda was the bill to determine the level of customs duties and commercial taxes on imported goods by the government, which was discussed as very urgent.

The representative of the government in regards to this bill said: In order to expedite the work of the rates of the customs duties and taxes on imported goods, the government offered a single article to the Majles to receive the authority from the honorable Majles. For this year, we have changed the charts of the past year and a half, with expert opinions and even ratified in the Economic Committee of the government, and this conferring of authority was suggested in order to enable the government to implement these changes on the basis of four new rates. Later, along with the 1373 [21 Mar 1994-20 Mar 1995] budget, we shall present the charts to the Majles, and the Majles will give its opinion about each and every item. After the supporting and opposing speeches, the very urgent level of the bill was put to a vote and ratified.

Note to Article 99 of the Law of City Halls

The report on the first round of discussions of the Internal Affairs Committee concerning the legislative proposal to attach a note to Article 99 of the law of city halls ratified in 1355 [21 Mar 1976-20 Mar 1977] was the fourth item on the agenda, the continuation of the examination of which was postponed to the next session.

The reasons for rejection by the Committee included:

1) Article 99 of the law of the city halls ratified in 1355 concerns the establishment of the boundaries of cities, and the issue intended by those who devised it requires knowledge of the law of national divisions and determining the boundaries of cities.
2) The protective boundary for the city of Tehran and the like is considered necessary for the purpose of preventing uncontrolled construction outside the regulations.
3) Protection of the protective boundaries by cities will not cause administrative overlap, considering the separation of the duties of the executive organizations.

Weekly Agenda of the Majles Committees

Introduction: What follows is the weekly agenda of the Majles committees from Saturday, 16/05/1372 [7 Aug 1993], to Wednesday, 20/05/1372 [11 Aug 1993], the most important of which is published here for our readers:

Education Committee

Examination of the bill to amend Article 4 of the law of serving teachers, physicians, and paramedics and the omission of its note.

Islamic Guidance, Art and Mass Media Committee

Examination of the proposal concerning the punishment of persons who engage in illegal activities in connection with audiovisual affairs.

Situation of the probe and investigation report on the Voice and Vision and presentation of the report to the Majles.

Economic Affairs and Finance Committee

Examination of the operations of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance in the presence of Dr. Nurbakhsh.

Examination of the bill on the membership of the minister of housing in the Monetary and Credit Council.

Examination of the bill on investigating administrative violations.

Commerce and Distribution Committee

Examination of the first round of discussion of the proposal on the detachment of the National Grain Organization from the Ministry of Commerce and attaching it to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Ratifications of the Majles Committees

The most important ratifications of the Majles Committees this week are as follows:

Proposal To Amend Certain Articles of the Law of the Establishment of the Airlines of the Islamic Republic of Iran [HOMA]

Based on Article 5 of this proposal, if HOMA fails to announce its readiness to establish air service within a period of six months, the National Airlines Organization is permitted to grant permission to the Aseman Company to use the routes to other countries in the region.

This proposal was ratified in the Housing and Urban Development and Roads and Transports Committee.

Bill on the Employment of the Situation of Martyred, Self-Sacrificing, Disabled, and Missing-in-Action Employees of the Revolution and the Imposed War

According to Note 4 of the above-mentioned bill, the Martyrs Foundation is responsible, in regards to that group of martyrs who had more than one permanent spouse and are eligible, for using the related salaries to determine and pay for each spouse and child on the basis of related salary regulations in addition to the regular salary from its own funds.

This bill was examined in the Administrative and Employment Affairs Committee.

Proposal on the Procedures To Provide for the Expenditures of the Chambers of Commerce, Industries, and Mines of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The single article of this proposal states: In order to provide for the necessary expenditures of the Chambers of Commerce, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance is responsible for, in addition to collecting the established taxes, depositing in the related account in the General Treasury the equivalent of 3,000 percent of the taxable revenues of those who have trade licenses as the share of the Chambers of Commerce.

This proposal was examined in the Economic Affairs and Finance Committee.

Bill Allowing the Transplanting of the Organs of the Deceased Under Special Circumstances

Based on the single article of the above-mentioned bill, the use of the organs of the bodies of those who have died or are victims of certain brain death for transplanting into the bodies of patients who need them, provided the requirements are met, is permitted.

This bill was examined in the Health and Welfare Committee.

On the Margins of the Majles

On the bulletin board of the corridor of the Majles on Sunday, two notices attracted the attention of the deputies and invited them to read them, even if superficially.

These two notices consisted of an open letter to the leader and another a poem for the leader by Mr. Sho'leh-Sa'di, the deputy from Shiraz. Following his interview with a weekly magazine and its publication in SALAM newspaper and the reaction of the deputies of the Majles, Sho'leh-Sa'di, in his letter to the grand leader, announced his absolute obedience to his honor's instructions.

Also, in the open session of the same day, Mr. Nikfar, the deputy from Eqlid of Fars, made a reminder to the Majles referring to Article 107 of the Constitution.

Mr. Nikfar said in his reminder: Unfortunately, the Fourth Majles committed a great error in the course of its work, which was to approve the credentials of Mr. Sho'leh-Sa'di, considering the statements published by this gentleman, who is now in the Majles, who does not support the Constitution and lacks the qualifications to be a deputy. His presence in the Majles is contrary to religious law.

On Sunday, the Letter of Introduction of the next Cabinet, which was sent by the president to the speaker of the Majles, was read in the Majles, and the names of the proposed ministers were announced to the Majles.

Following this announcement, our parliamentary correspondent in an interview with Mr. 'Ali Mohammad Gharibani, the deputy from Ardabil, asked his opinion about the next Cabinet.

He said: Thank God, all of them look good. God willing, their work will also be good. Concerning which one of the ministers he will vote for, he said: The question of which ministers I will vote for will require me to study their programs.

Mr. Gharibani added: and what is important is their programs, which must conform to Islamic values and principles. I hope the Majles will put together a more successful government by working harder and preparing them for work after the vote of confidence.

*** 29 Aug**

93LA0233A Tehran RESALAT in Persian
30 Aug 93 pp 5, 6

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday and the deputies from Tehran, Nishabur, Rasht, and Abadan gave speeches. Then Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri gave a short speech in which he condemned Armenia's aggression against Azerbaijani soil. Then the Majles took up its agenda. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Majles Speaker's Remarks

During yesterday's open Majles session Mr. Nateq-Nuri gave a speech in which he congratulated the president of the republic and the Cabinet on the occasion of Government Week. He expressed the hope that during this new term the new government would be able to perform its assigned duties in the best way based on the guidance from the exalted leader and that it will be successful and will gain approval in the selection of committed and hezbollah colleagues, in giving attention to the deprived areas and society's poor, and in a word, in the implementation of the social justice of Islam.

The speaker of the Majles then honored two great figures of the Islamic revolution, the great martyrs Raja'i and Bahonar. He said: Our late great Imam and the exalted leader gave their best praise to these two dear and great figures during and after the days of their martyrdom, and

these statements and claims are the best testimony to the luminous performance of these two great and toiling figures.

The late martyr Raja'i was a figure who during all periods of the struggle and the movement was a comrade-in-arms with the leaders of the resistance and who endured unbearable torture in the path of the struggle against the oppressive shah, and after the triumph of the Islamic revolution he was an imitator and a follower of the Imam, the vice-regency of the chief jurisconsult and the imamate in the true sense. Some government leaders who were among our greatest academic and theological figures under Martyr Raja'i's government say "whenever there was a debate in the government, the moment the Imam issued a religious decree on a subject or a theological issue, he cut off the debate and said there is nothing else to say. What rules is the opinion of the vice-regent." In his sincere and simple life, he was a man of the people. He was completely familiar with the culture of the streets and the bazaar, because he grew up there, and consequently in the performance of his duties he dealt well with the people.

When Martyr Raja'i became prime minister, he said right here in the Majles that he was a simple teacher. He said "I worked in the classroom with chalk and blackboard, but if it is decided that I should accept the responsibility of the prime minister, I will accept it and if I have something for Islam, I will give it. If I have any reputation to give up, I will give it to Islam."

Mr. Nateq-Nuri then discussed Martyr Bahonar. He said: Martyr Bahonar was not understood as he really was. Before the Islamic revolution martyr Bahonar was a combative preacher and speaker, and he was firmly devoted to his responsibilities. He took the job of giving speeches in Tehran that few were willing to give. While he held high office in the Ministry of Education and Training, he was one of those who if he did 100 things would try not to show even one of them.

When some people do something they want to show it 100 times. He played a very active role on the Revolutionary Council. No one knew this until he spoke for the Revolutionary Council on television. Then the people understood the role the late Bahonar played on the Revolutionary Council. In his position in the Ministry of Education and Training and then as prime minister he served devotedly and sincerely.

Sometimes when he came to the Majles he behaved very humbly towards the deputies, and everyone was surprised by this behavior. Finally he attained the success of martyrdom. Other than martyrdom, everything that came to these two great ones was trivial. That sincerity, honesty and purity demanded that they choose the best way of going.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri then discussed Armenia's aggression against the Muslim nation of Azerbaijan. Those remarks were printed for our esteemed readers in yesterday's issue.

Habibollah 'Askarowladi, Deputy From Tehran

The reason some ministers did not get many votes was because their answers to criticism were inadequate and incomplete.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Habibollah 'Askarowladi, deputy from Tehran. During his speech he said:

I offer greetings and divine prayers to His Holiness the Imam of the Age (may God hasten his joyful advent) and condolences on the martyrdom of the 11th Imam, praises be upon the esteemed and great father of that holy one, greetings to the late Imam and the martyrs of the Islamic revolution, greetings and respects to the dear leader of the revolution and vice-regent of the Muslims of the world, congratulations on the anniversary of assigning the imamate of His Holiness the Imam of the Age to that holy one, the vice-regent of the Muslims of the world, and I offer congratulations and greetings to that holy one, the clergy of Islam and all Muslims, and especially the partisans of that holy one and those who await him.

He offered congratulations and condolences for the esteemed martyrs of the Islamic nation Raja'i, Bahonar, 'Eraqi, General Dastjerdi-Daftarban and Hosam 'Eraqi, and he offered congratulations of Government Week to the president of the republic and the Council of Ministers. He added: One of the blessings of Government Week was the favor conferred on it by the exalted leader, which served as a warning.

It was the good news of the establishment of a framework for general policies, good news that for the achievement of social justice and general welfare we do not need foreigners, good news of the abundance of good management, and a warning that the atmosphere in the organizations must be hezbollah and that religious men must prevail over the fate of the organizations. Those who set policy in management and expert activities must have a deep sense of the spirit of the Islamic revolution.

He added: In giving shape to the main staff of the ministries, the respected ministers must pay attention to this good news and this warning, and even the ministers from the previous term must make a reassessment and make great effort to establish a hezbollah atmosphere and to put pious people in charge. The deputies also must pay the necessary attention to this good news and these warnings. With study, we come to these conclusions:

1 - The president of the republic spoke naturally and broadmindedly in his initial presentation and his final defense.

2 - The speaker of the Majles and the secretaries managed the session with complete impartiality.

3 - The opponents mostly expressed their ideas with concern, commitment, courtesy, and politeness.

4 - The supporters conducted their defense seriously.

5 - The ministers also defended themselves as necessary in the allotted time.

6 - The outcome of the vote was also natural.

The deputy from Tehran continued: Two matters are worthy of consideration and careful attention. The first is the lack of sufficient votes for Dr. Nurbakhsh, although his specialist skills, commitment and expertise were outstanding. However, since the problems raised in the closed sessions were not raised in the open session, he did not consider a defense of those to be necessary and the natural result was what occurred. Praise God, his good spirit in service of the revolution and Islam caused him to be given another position of service.

'Askarowladi continued: The reason some ministers did not get many votes was because their answers to criticism were inadequate and incomplete, meaning criticisms of the ministries and organizations about the method of management, the unsound and nonhezbollah atmosphere, the lack of competence of some colleagues, or other problems. Undoubtedly the president of the republic and the appropriate ministers must plan to eliminate these problems. Worthy arrangements must be made to express the wil' of the nation in the Majles so that those ministers will hear the criticisms in closed sessions and give clearer answers to what can be answered. They must make any decisions necessary to change procedures and replace colleagues with more competent people so that they will be more perfectly in tune and in step with the Majles and the government, thereby bringing about greater national resolve to get through this critical time.

As an insignificant and minor element in the Majles, I am proud of those who passed the test of studying the cabinet in the Majles and its worthy success. I believe that study based on factional considerations is insufficient. Those who had the necessary specialization, commitment, experience and efficiency and who sensed the mood of the deputies received high numbers of votes.

Hoseyn Sobhaniniya, Deputy From Nishabur

It is the wish of the various classes of the people and the Majles that we act on the commands of the exalted leader in meeting with the Council of Ministers.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Sobhaniniya, deputy from Nishabur, was the second pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session. He commemorated Government Week and remembered the esteemed martyrs Raja'i and Bahonar. He discussed the successes of the government of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani and said: Whatever victories and successes we have had, whether in domestic or international affairs or whether in the principle of the triumph of the Islamic revolution and its continuation, all come from the martyrs, and in this the great martyrs like Raja'i and Bahonar have a special place.

What source of pride could be greater than the fact that during the struggle against idolatry, whether in the sacred defense of the Islamic homeland or in the defense of the direct policy of the vice-regency of the chief jurisconsult, standing up to hypocrisy and creating solidarity, it was always the officials and the clergy who led the way for sacrifice and martyrdom.

He addressed the martyrs. He said: The people and the officials are still loyal to the aspirations for which you died, and they consider the path of the Imam, which is the path of Islam, and following the commands of the exalted leader of the Islamic revolution, which is the only path of the peasant and the nation's awakening, to be the eternal path of this revolution and the government of the Islamic republic. They will spare no effort or sacrifice in guarding the values revived by His Holiness the Imam and our dear leader.

Mr. Sobhaniniya described the Islamic Republic of Iran, whose cornerstone was laid by our late Imam and that continues under the guidance of our dear leader, as the glory of Muslims and the humiliation of hypocrites. He said: The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has made it possible for the nation of Iran to be the standard bearer of truth, and, in its actions and writing and with its assets and lives, to call the people of the world to submission to God, imparting respect to this nation in this world and the next. This is the gift of the same noble government for which we wish and have wished for centuries.

Continuing his remarks, the speaker addressed the ministers and the new government. He said: In the latest meeting between the Council of Ministers and the exalted leader on the occasion of Government Week, His Excellency gave valuable advice, and it is the wish of the various classes of people and the Majles that it be acted upon.

He noted: Based on the guidance of the leader of the revolution, the priorities of the new cabinet must be social justice, general welfare, alleviating the deprivation left behind by the former regime, spreading divine thought and making the hezbollah spirit prevail in the work atmosphere of executive managers.

He said: Since the respected ministers are selected by the Majles and by an intermediary elected by the people, they must try to preserve their populist identity. They must be with and among the people, and they must refrain from those things that torment and estrange the people from the Islamic government, such as extravagance and dissipation, discrimination and ostentation and other similar things. They must pay more attention to the well-intended memos from the Majles deputies, who are the trustees of the people and the protectors of the government.

He mentioned the luminous horizons of the government's programs and their desirable and positive effects. He said:

The exalted leader's special concern, the unqualified support of the Majles, the cooperation of the judicial power, and most important of all the willingness and steadfastness of the people are the best capital for success and for solving the economic problems and putting affairs in order. If this golden service is not utilized, no excuse will be accepted before God, the nation and history.

He noted: The new government's priorities in the Second Five-Year Plan must be elimination and consolidation of parallel organizations, the practical and serious adjustment of manpower, reducing the management levels in the executive organizations, observing the principle of executive noncentralization and strengthening the units outside the center by transferring prerogatives in order to reform the nation's administrative and executive system.

The deputy from Nishabur discussed the recent aggression by the aggressor Armenian Army against the soil of Azerbaijan. He condemned these kinds of aggressive activities. He said: The recent aggression by the aggressor Armenian Army against the soil of Azerbaijan, the occupation of the cities of Fuzuli and Jebra'il, the fall of the last cities under Azeri control in that region, and the dangers posed to the various economic installations along the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran because of the approach of the aggressor Armenian forces, the political problems and the other unwelcome developments that will come out of this, are issues that must not be passed over lightly and with indifference.

He added: The threat from this to the national security of the Islamic Republic of Iran is one of the evil results of these kinds of actions, which in my view cannot be dealt with sufficiently merely by issuing statements and condemning the aggressor, without also taking practical steps. This will not solve the problem and will make the aggressor bolder.

He called upon the National Security Council and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to think of a basic and practical solution in order to cut the hand of the aggressor out of the occupied areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

In conclusion the deputy from Nishabur issued memos to the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education and the Ministry of Roads and Transportation about determining the status of the Nishabur Nursing College and the applicants for admission to this college, and also about expedited action to rebuild, asphalt, and repair the Nishabur-Mashhad road.

Mohammad Baqer-Nowbakht, Deputy From Rasht

The implementation of the goal of subsidizing organizations in the agricultural sector has hurt farmers.

The third pre-agenda speaker was Nowbakht, deputy from Rasht. In his speech he discussed Government Week and made a recommendation to the government. He said: Unfortunately, the implementation of the goal of subsidizing some organizations in the agricultural sector, which has increased their costs up to 500 percent, has made farmers financially unable to buy fertilizer and pesticides. The failure to give sufficient means by the agricultural banks, for which only about 25 billion rials out of a total of 54 billion has been paid in Gilan, has caused a striking decrease in the harvest.

He added: On the other hand, the prices of various kinds of rice and rough rice have increased about 30 percent compared to the same season last year, and this has multiplied the damage to farmers. It is completely predictable that when the crop is transferred from the farmers to the broker sector, the price of rice will increase more compared to last year, and this will hurt both farmers and consumers. The only one to benefit is the broker, who has not gone to the fields even once to plant rice seedlings.

The deputy from Rasht then recommended: The government must fulfill its legal responsibility in designating the guaranteed price, not like last year when the price was unrealistic, by adding a reasonable profit to the cost of production calculated, and it must use bank credits to buy the rice through cooperative and rural companies. In this way, even with paying a reasonable profit appropriate for these credits, both producers and farmers will be protected, as well as the consumer, who would have to pay an enormous price for rice. If they do anything other than this, only the brokers will benefit, and the high prices and the inflation will fall to the people. This is not consistent with spreading social justice. Now that the government has paid no attention to the memos from the deputies about not eliminating part of the subsidies to the agricultural sector and these regrettable circumstances have arisen, it should at least take this recommendation, for which there is no legal gap for its implementation and which is completely practical, and while fulfilling its legal responsibility, it should maintain the economic balance in society.

Mohammad Sa'id-Ansari, Deputy From Abadan

Although the reconstruction of the nation's war-stricken areas has been under way for about four years, unfortunately the officials still aren't thinking seriously about the people.

The final pre-agenda speaker was Ansari, deputy from Abadan. During his talk he offered congratulations on the arrival of Government Week. He commemorated the memory of martyrs Raja'i and Bahonar, and said: Although the reconstruction of the nation's war-stricken areas has been under way for about four years, unfortunately the officials still aren't thinking seriously about the people in the rural areas and about rebuilding the rural war-stricken areas. For example, in Abadan no positive step has been taken to rebuild the village of Mohamreh in the district of Ervandkenar, and the noble people of this area are still longing to return.

In view of the special conditions in the area and the approach of winter season, the rainfall will increase by several hundred percent.

He added: Gentlemen, officials! The people cannot contact you, you don't go to their areas either, and you don't listen to the deputies. Who must deal with the pains of these war-stricken people?

He called upon the exalted leader to send a group to the war-stricken areas. Addressing the president of the republic, he said: I propose that your excellency visit the war-stricken areas before the Second Five-Year Plan is approved. They are not telling you the truth and the realities. Or, permit to present the problems to you personally. Our people in the rural areas are living with hardships and problems and they have truly lost hope.

He discussed the weakness of the official in charge of the Abadan Reconstruction Staff. He mentioned the shortage of classroom space in Abadan and Ervandkenar. He said: The problems at the airport remain. Why don't you make Abadan Airport an international airport? God knows that you are oppressing the people of Abadan and Khorramshahr, and God will not let this oppression go unanswered. Come and keep your promises from the past on the anniversary of the breaking of the Abadan siege during the sacred Defense Week. Announce the foreign permits and officially announce that this city's airport is international. Get the nation's aircraft management out of Ahvaz so they can go to work.

He noted that the reconstruction resources are being sold in various ways, against religious law and in violation of Note 30 of the Budget Law for 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994]. He asked the speaker of the Majles for help dealing with the complaints that have been made.

He added: The war-stricken people are more deserving and needy than anyone else. Why don't you sell them the resources for reconstruction? Why do you trample the rights of these people? Why are you taking the assets for reconstruction out of Abadan? As long as the war-stricken people have a pronounced need for these resources, they rightfully belong to them. Why don't you listen to the pains of these deprived war-stricken people? Respected minister of energy, I have spoken to you several times about the shortages of water and electricity, but unfortunately you pay no attention.

Mr. Fouzesh, in view of the fact that they live on an island, the people of the rural areas of Abadan do not have drinking water.

Respected chief of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization, where in the nation are the benefits for the deprived and war-stricken districts fewer than those in the municipality?

In conclusion, the deputy from Abadan discussed the security problems in the city of Abadan. He said: Mr. minister of the interior, Mr. police commander, for God's sake think about this deprived city and its noble people. Theft and insecurity are worrying our people. Weak management, the inability of the Abadan police, and the factions and family clans in the police have multiplied the problems several hundred times. You must deal with this question. Nothing we have said has been acted upon. Ultimately, you will regret it. Abadan demands powerful, capable and determined people, not weak and incapable people.

Legislation

Proposed Financial, Accounting and Transaction Guidelines for the National Accounting Court

Based on Article 2 of the aforementioned motion, the budget for the National Accounting Court will be recommended by the chief of the Accounting Court and approved by the Accounting Court Commission, and will be inserted verbatim as one item into the National Budget Bill. After approval by the Majles, its credits will be considered allocated.

An amendment to this motion was presented by the Majles Accounting, Budget and Financial Affairs Commission.

Bill [illegible] the Law To Buy and Take Possession of the Educational Sites Rented to the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education and the Affiliated Institutions of Higher Learning, Study and Research

According to the note for this bill, the grace period given in Article 6 of the Law to "Buy and Take Possession of Rented Educational Sites" must be implemented by the mentioned ministries and institutions as of the date of the law's enactment. Its amendment was made by the Majles Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission.

Proposed Law To Procure Housing for Low-Income People

Article 1 of the above motion was amended by the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission as follows: To procure housing for deprived people throughout the country, the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs is required, in addition to collecting the established taxes, to collect one-half percent of the taxable income of the nation's banks and to deposit it in a special treasury account. One hundred percent of the funds collected will be taken from the treasury account and deposited in accordance with the Budget Law into the Imam's (peace be upon him) Account 100.

Bill Prohibiting Evacuation of Ministry of Education and Training Sites and Units Occupied by the Ministry of Education and Training

The Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission amended Article 1 of this bill as follows: As of the date of this law's enactment the evacuation of education and training sites, which are occupied by the Ministry of Education and Training, is prohibited for five years after the court

obtains the [illegible] with judicial criteria to meet the needs of the aforementioned ministry, and the implementation of this law does not nullify any claims for rent or equivalent remuneration as appropriate for the owner.

Proposed Majles Financial System

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the proposed Majles financial system, whose details were approved by the deputies in 38 articles.

According to Article 1: In implementing Article 66 of the General Accounting Law enacted 6/1/1366 [23 August 1987] by the Majles, the Majles financial affairs and transactions named in that law will be carried out under this law.

According to Article 2: The Majles budget will be prepared observing the provisions of Article 183 of the Majles internal guidelines enacted in the month of Mehr 1369 [23 September-22 October 1990] and included in the National Budget Law.

In Article 3: The credits approved by the Majles are payable by the national treasury based on a request for funds by the Majles speaker or by officials he authorizes.

Article 8: The Majles speaker is the highest official in Majles financial affairs, and those in charge of supplies are authorized by the speaker of the Majles for financial expenses and supervision. All checks and drafts must be signed by two of the people in charge of supplies.

With the approval of the Majles speaker, those in charge of supplies may assign the authority to conduct transactions and sign checks and drafts up to a maximum of 6 million million [as published] rials to the chief of the Administrative Organization.

Under Article 23, it will be possible to pay assistance to individuals and government and nongovernment institutions of up to 5 percent of the Majles current budget, at the discretion of the Majles speaker. The funds so paid will be charged to the fixed expenses account by the Majles speaker, and a receipt will be obtained from the recipient.

The executive guidelines for this article and the determination of the amount and instances of aid will be prepared by the people in charge of supplies and approved by the Majles Account Court Commission.

Amendment to Procedures for Administering Free Trade and Industrial Zones Law

The second item on the agenda was the report from the Special Commission on the Procedures for Administering Free Trade and Industrial Zones in the Islamic Republic of Iran (returned from the Guardian Council). The commission's amendments to the articles were approved as follows:

Concerning Paragraph A, Article 1, the Guardian Council objected that the limits of the Kish Free Trade Zone must be specified.

Commission Amendment: A - The Kish Free Trade Zone (in accordance with the attached map).

Article 2: Article 2 says: Revenues for the organizations of the free trade zones must be spent solely within the framework of the annual budgets approved by the Supreme Trade Zones Council.

Likewise concerning articles 3, 4, and 5, in which the duties of the Supreme Free Trade Zones Council are specified and where the Supreme Free Trade Zones Council has the responsibility for supervising and managing the zones, the Guardian Council said these items violate Articles 60, 138, and 85 of the Constitution.

Commission Amendment: The Council of Ministers was substituted for the Supreme Council in all the proposed law's articles. Therefore, Articles 4 and 5 were presented and deleted.

Article 6: Article 6, which specified the duties of the Supreme Council, was amended as follows:

Article 4: The Council of Ministers will assume the responsibility for these tasks:

A - Preparing guidelines and coordinating all the activities in each zone.

B - Preparing and recommending for approval the organization's charter and that of the affiliated companies.

C - Approving the development and cultural programs, the annual budget and the financial statements of the organizations in the zones.

D - Approving the security and police arrangements for the zones with the approval of the commander in chief of the armed forces.

Article 9: Article 9 says: The nation's executive organizations will use one of the two procedures below to implement the government's rule and authority in the zone.

A - In an order, prerogatives will be transferred to the chief of the zone.

B - With the agreement of the chief of the zone, it may also be transferred to a qualified individual.

Note - At the discretion of the chief of the judiciary, the chief of the judiciary will establish the needed units in each zone. The units will follow the nation's judicial laws.

The Guardian Council considered this article to be in violation of the Constitution. The commission's amendment: Article 9 was deleted.

Article 11: Article 11 says: The organization and its affiliated companies are authorized to sign the necessary contracts with domestic and foreign real and legal persons, and to participate with domestic and foreign investors to carry out development and production projects. Differences and disputes arising from the contracts signed will be investigated, solved and resolved in accordance with contract agreements and commitments between the two sides.

The Guardian Council said that this article violates the Constitution, but would be acceptable if the phrase "while obeying the Constitution" were included.

Commission amendment: After the phrase "domestic and foreign real and real and legal persons" the phrase "while obeying the Constitution" was added.

Article 15: Article 15 says: Regulations pertaining to the employment of manpower, insurance, and social security and the issuance of special visas for the zones will be done under guidelines to be approved by the Council of Ministers after validation by the Supreme Council.

With regard to the special visa, the Guardian Council said that this violates Article 33 of the Constitution.

Amendment: Article 12: Regulations pertaining to the employment of manpower, insurance and social security and the issuance of visas for the zones will be done under guidelines to be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Article 21: Article 21 says:

Article 21: Within three months of the passage of this bill, the regulations for monetary and banking operations and transactions in the zones must be prepared by the Money and Credit Council of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, observing the applicable laws and with the goal of preserving the zone's competitive resources compared to the free trade zones in other countries, and they must be implemented by each zone.

In this regard, the Guardian Council said that Article 21 violates Article 85 of the Constitution.

Amendment: Article 18: Within three months of the passage of this bill, the regulations for monetary and banking operations and transactions in the zones must be prepared by the Money and Credit Council of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the goal of preserving the zone's competitive resources compared to the free trade zones in other countries, and will be approved by the Council of Ministers.

Urgent Motion To Amend Note 3 of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] Budget Law

Also at yesterday's open Majles session was an amendment to the urgency status of Note 3 of the 1372 Budget Law, whose very urgent status had previously been approved. The government asked for approval of urgent status for that bill, and the Majles deputies approved urgent status for the bill.

Proposed Law To Determine the Status of the Land of the (Dissolved) Cooperative Company of the Deputies and Workers of the Majles

The final item on the agenda was the report from the Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission concerning the proposed Law to Determine the Status of the Land of the (Dissolved) Cooperative Company of the Deputies and Workers of the Majles (returned from the Guardian Council), for which the commission's amendment was approved by the deputies.

Commission amendment: Paragraph A, Article 1: "To the amount of land needed, which is determined to be unused by the Commission on Article 12 of the Urban Lands Law, and..."

Weekly Agenda of the Majles Commissions

Introduction: What follows below is the agenda for the weekly meetings of the Majles commissions from Saturday 6/6/1372 [28 August 1993] to Wednesday 6/9/1372 [31 August 1993], the most important parts of which is printed for our esteemed readers.

Majles Islamic Guidance and Art and Mass Communications Commission

Report from Hojjat ol-Eslam Robani, cultural representative of the Islamic Propaganda Organization, on the situation of Muslims in Argentina.

Continued discussion and study of the Press Law.

Continued discussion on the broadcast of the programs of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic.

Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission

Motion to establish regulations for selecting teachers and their authority.

Continued discussion of the bill to deal with administrative violations.

Petroleum Affairs Commission

Discussion and study of current oil industry issues.

Discussion of the second consultation of the joint urban tunnel's construction.

Industries and Mines Commission

Study of issues on the construction of a central gas pump.

Motion on procedures for preventing air pollution.

Study on how to stop the projects for steam and gas turbines and power plant generators, attended by the ministers of power and heavy industries.

Commission on Councils and National Domestic Affairs

Amendment to the Law on Organizations, Responsibilities, the Election of National Islamic Councils and the Election of Mayors.

Study of the Bill To Amend the Municipalities Law.

Agricultural Affairs and Rural Development Commission

Study of the motion to detach the National Grain Organization from the Ministry of Commerce and attach it to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Study of the Bill To Form Rural Water and Sewage Companies.

*** 31 Aug**

93LA0229A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 1 Sep 93 pp 5, 6

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. Yesterday the Majles met in open session and the deputies from Varzeqan, Shadegan, Savjablagh, Rahian, and Fuman gave speeches. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and we direct our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings below.

Gol Mohammad Eliasi, Deputy From Varzeqan

It can be said that only the creation of employment where people live in each region rather than in other places of residence will prevent emigration.

The first pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Eliasi from the Varzeqan electoral precinct. In his speech he thanked Ayatollah Ghoyuri for his trip to the deprived district of Varzeqan, and offered congratulations on the birth anniversary of His Holiness the most respected Prophet (peace be upon him). He said: I call upon the president of the republic to issue the order to create the necessary coordination between the executive organizations and the credit procurement sources, especially the credits from Chapter 37 of the Budget Law in order to alleviate the problems we have had and have, in such a way that they will be able to begin executive operations at the beginning of the work season, and that they will not give the failure to obtain the enacted resources as the reason for not starting on time. This has disrupted all the scheduled plans and estimated costs and it causes the failure to succeed in time with enacted credits.

He added: The toiling government must realize that in order to procure income for the people in any way possible in the nation's deprived areas, whether with government investment or by creating the means needed to attract capital in those areas, it must take basic steps in the Second Five-Year Plan. It can be said that only the creation of employment where people live in each region rather than in other places of residence will prevent emigration. Thus, before everything else, financial poverty among the people must be prevented. It the experts do not take concerned measures in this regard, it would be better to call them saboteurs than experts.

He asked the Ministry of Roads and Transportation to complete the studies and compare the executive plans for the roads from Varzeqan to Kalaleh. He continued: I ask the minister of the interior and all the insiders to take steps this year to make the districts of Varzeqan into a municipality with Varzeqan as the center.

I call upon the toiling government to use Majles legislation to persuade the executive officials to give attention to doing the work in the government companies mentioned in Note 2 of the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] Budget Law, which expires in the month of Shahrivar [23 August-22 September], for failure to observe it will lead to weakness of the official.

'Eza Moqadamizad, Deputy From Shadegan

From now on do not permit medical equipment for which hundreds of millions of tomans was spent and was procured with limited foreign exchange to remain unused.

The next speaker was Moqadamizad, deputy from Shadegan. During his speech he congratulated all the Muslims of the world on Unity Week, especially the nation of Islamic Iran. Concerning the problems and difficulties in his electoral district, he said: Despite the fact that it has been 12 years since the splendid Islamic revolution, the pain and the dust of deprivation still sits on the war-stricken and deprived face of the Shadegan area. Four months ago, after 10 years of waiting, the only hospital in the municipality of Shadegan opened in the presence of the former minister of health care and treatment, but just as I predicted, after it opened the officials of this ministry did not follow up on the problems even once, and they did not keep even one of the many promises that they made to the people. Is this the way to show appreciation to such a combatant, steadfast, and deprived people, who remained in the city during the eight years of the sacred defense, and who endured enemy artillery shells?

Do all the officials know about the dysfunctional situation in the hospital? Dr. Marandi, while I thank you for the answer you gave me in place of Dr. Malekzadeh, let me summarize briefly the current situation at the hospital. In this 120-bed hospital, only one ward is semi-operational and the other wards are closed.

He added: The four foreign physicians who were formerly in the network have cleared their accounts and left. Due to the lack of a guard and grills to cover the room windows, some of the equipment has been stolen and will be stolen, and without admitting them they are transferring patients, who are treated unkindly by hospital officials, to neighbor municipalities.

The deputy from Shadegan then addressed the minister of health. He said: From now on do not permit medical equipment for which hundreds of millions of tomans was

spent and was procured with this nation's limited foreign exchange to remain unused.

He reminded the minister of roads and transportation about the poor condition of the Darkhavin-Shadegan road. He said: Mr. Engineer Torkan, this year this road was under water for two months because of the flood. After that, 270 million rials[Rls] in credits was provided for its repair from funds for unexpected disasters. In addition to that they also provided Rls700 million to widen it, but due to the severe weakness and inadequacy of management in the ministry of roads and transportation's province office, the project to widen the road, like the other projects in the roads sector, has not yet begun although the new year began six months ago. Operations to build this road are being carried out slowly and with very unacceptable quality. For your excellency's information, I must say that the executive officials have given the job of repairing it to the office of roads and transportation in the municipality of Abadan, and due to the primitive, worn-out equipment, the official in charge's lack of specialist skills and sufficient experience, no result can be expected other than wasting money from the public treasury. I urgently appeal to you to do some basic thinking about management in the province.

In conclusion he mentioned the undesirable quality of the drinking water in Shadegan.

Mofid Kia'i-Nezhad, Deputy From Savjablagh and Taleqan

Our people cannot tolerate seeing the practice of veiling openly disregarded in the streets and offices of the sacred Islamic government.

Kia'i-Nezhad, deputy from Savjablagh, was the third pre-agenda speaker. He said: These days in the country there is much talk about the cultural invasion, or, as the exalted leader puts it, the cultural surprise attack, but it is not clear to what extent the slogans have been translated into action. What is clear is that world imperialism led by America has not let go of us.

He added: During the eight years of sacred defense imperialism tested us, and this nation emerged beautifully from the divine test. The Great Satan has reached the conclusion that it can no longer bring our people to their knees through war. It has therefore brought us to the battlefield in another way, and this time it is much more dangerous than the first time because it kills from the inside. Now what must we do under these conditions, and in what way must we stand and face it? Naturally there are various ways, and one of these is to act on one's religious and Islamic responsibilities.

The deputy from Savjablagh continued: Every person in every position and wherever he may be must guard the blood of the martyrs in some way. God forbid that in the Islamic Republic we should merely remember their names, forgetting everything that has happened with indifference. In a government where the commands of God must prevail, what fear do we have of implementing the luminous commands of Islam? Haven't they mocked the esteemed Prophet of Islam? Haven't they slighted the great imams of the religion? Can we keep our enemies unhappy with themselves?

Kia'i-Nezhad emphasized the importance of the recent speech by the exalted leader concerning the implementation of the commands of Islam. He said: As a small servant among the people who hears about their troubles, allow me to discuss some of them. Those among our people who suffer from spiritual problems have no discomfort from material problems. Most of them know that the material and spiritual problems are caused by the war, the problems after the war and other issues, and God willing, these will be solved in the near future. However, they cannot tolerate and watch the matter of veiling being openly disregarded in the streets and offices of the sacred Islamic government, with no one even thinking anything about it. Bribe taking is rampant, but it is ignored. The rights of the oppressed are trampled in some courts and their cries are not heard. Why shouldn't acts of indifference be stopped? Why do the judicial officials pass over some acts of social corruption lightly, even saying at times that we have no law? The law has specified the Koran to you. One must not wait for a law. Isn't the behavior of the most respected Prophet (peace be upon him) and his esteemed daughters the law? Then why the hesitation?

Do not allow signs of the occultation of Islam to appear in the capital of the Islamic nation.

He continued: I don't know. Do the respected officials of the Islamic government travel on the streets of Tehran and not see the violations along with road? Otherwise, they see it and pass by indifferently. To prevent these malfunctions to some extent, the following recommendations are made:

(1) Just as the exalted leader said during Government Week, a hezbollah spirit should prevail in the ministries.

(2) Secret officials should be appointed to deal with the rights violations that are taking place.

(3) Allowing the participation of the mobilization and bringing them into public life must not be such that these great and sincere forces are just for use on the battlefields. Under current circumstances these dear ones must be used.

(4) The Voice and Vision, which was called a university by the late Imam, must be reformed. In its current situation, this university not only cannot promote the Islam of Mohammad as it should, but also it sometimes plays a destructive role because of the presence of people who are not committed.

(5) The police must deal seriously with violations of Islamic principles.

(6) Attention and action by judicial officials to the ethical cases that are sent to them.

Continuing, Kia'i-Nezhad issued memos to the president of the republic concerning the road running north from Taleqan, to the minister of energy about expediting the construction of the Taleqan dam, to the minister of roads and transportation about the connecting the Najmabad road to Eshteharad, and to the Social Security Organization about expediting construction of the 96-bed hospital in Savjablagh.

Mo'ama Halaku, Deputy From Ramian and Azadshahr

Making a province of East Mazandaran will guarantee the growth and development of all the potential educational, economic, and social resources.

Another pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Mo'ama Halaku, deputy from Ramian. He offered congratulations on the arrival of Government Week and then discussed the problems in his region and electoral precinct.

He cited as a necessity the need to have coordinated planning in the management and execution of various national projects in view of the human and natural resources. He said: Inattention to this principle has brought lack of success to many of the projects in our region. Therefore the solution to many of the problems and difficulties in our region lies in solving some problems on a wider scale in East Mazandaran. He added: Actually the best planning succeeds when it can take place in a natural or human unit, and a prominent illustration of this is in East Mazandaran.

He noted that because of its special conditions both in terms of manpower and natural resources, this region constitutes a geographic totality. He called for a basic reassessment of the national and administrative divisions in this area.

Elsewhere in his talk the deputy from Ramian discussed Note 1, Article 7 of the National Divisions Law, which considers the population of every municipality in the remote and border regions to be 50,000. He said: The regions of Ramian, Azadshahr, and Qandarsak, as a unit of regions like Kalaleh, Marareh Tapeh, Bandargaz, Gomishan and Aq Qala, could potentially be converted to an independent municipal unit.

He also discussed the economic situation in East Mazandaran. He said: East Mazandaran is one of the nation's agricultural centers. It produces 40 percent of the nation's cotton, 17 percent of its oil-bearing seeds, 11.5 percent of its tobacco, 9 percent of its barley, and 8.3 percent of its wheat, and a significant amount of protein as well.

In this regard he explained: These figures indicate the need for special attention to this region and to implement projects in agriculture, agricultural improvement, water management, further studies, planning and the construction of dams like the Nerman, Harhar, Jad, and Kergez dams.

Mr. Halaku mentioned the failure to implement water management programs and the destruction of plant cover in the water basins in recent years as the cause of floods the extensive movement of soil in mountain foothill areas. He said: The movement of soil in the mountain foothill areas in the Ramian, Minudasht, and Golidagh regions and last year's flooding of the Gorgan River are among the events whose losses exceed Rls25 billion.

Continuing his remarks, the deputy from Ramian discussed the production of carpets in this area. He said: In this area there are 150,000 weavers of Turkman carpets. They are capable of producing 150,000 12-meter 100-percent foreign exchange-earning carpets per year. Unfortunately, due to the failure to implement construction improvement and management programs, this group of artists produces very undesirable carpets. It is necessary to alleviate this problem and to invest in revitalizing the art of the carpet artists.

Mr. Halaku mentioned the growing unemployment in Ramian. He said: Not that much has been done to issue industrial agreements in principle. It can be said that last year 15 percent of all the agreements in principle issued in Mazandaran were issued in the eastern part of it, and now this figure has increased to 20 percent.

He then discussed youth unemployment, and concerning the educational problems in this region, he said: In view of the characteristics of East Mazandaran, each of the educational, economic and social problems in the Ramian electoral district have reciprocal effects with similar situations in other electoral districts. Therefore they cannot be solved in the framework of an electoral district or a municipality. They must be approached as a single problem in the entire area of East Mazandaran so that coordinated planning measures can be taken in each of the electoral districts to solve the problems.

He emphasized: Making a province of East Mazandaran will guarantee the growth and development of all the potential educational, economic, and social resources, not just in my electoral district, but in all of East Mazandaran.

He emphasized making a province of this district, and noted that this project will not cause a financial burden for the government. He added: It is hoped that the respected government will give a positive answer to the logical demands of the people and their representatives in view of the deprivation in East Mazandaran, and that a budget for establishing a new province with be provided in the Second Five-Year Plan.

In conclusion, Mr. Halaku asked Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, president of the republic, to visit this district.

Mohammad Reza Shafi'i, Deputy From Fuman and the Shefat District

The final pre-agenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Mohammad Reza Shafi'i, deputy from Fuman and the Shefat district. He discussed the 7 Shahrivar [29 August] flood in Masuleh. He said: The significant losses, which are reliably estimated in the area of 200 million tomans, also affected government operational installations such as the municipal offices, telephone facilities and other things, as well as residential and commercial areas in this region. Because this city is inaccessible because due to snow during the cold seasons, the problems must be solved and the losses compensated as quickly as possible.

He discussed the rice crop in Fuman. He said: Due to the excessive and unprecedented abundance of rice-stalk-eating worms in the province's rice fields, especially in Fumanat and Shefat, unfortunately the losses suffered by farmers and the region's economy are greater than ever and perhaps unprecedented.

He added: The high cost of chemical pesticides prevented the sufficient use of pesticides in the fields, and if specific measures are not taken, it will bring about the disaster of halted rice production.

He asked the Majles to take serious measures to deal with this problem.

The deputy from Fuman mentioned the road problems in Fuman, Rasht, and the Makelvan to Zaydeh and Masuleh to Majowlan roads, and he issued a memo to the ministers of energy and petroleum concerning the procurement of electricity for the rural areas affiliated with Fuman and Shefat and the procurement of needed winter fuel for the people.

In conclusion, he called for a blockade on rice imports and attention to the problems of domestic rice farmers.

Legislation

Amendment to Proposed Low-Income Housing Procurement Law

1. The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission concerning the proposed Low-Income Housing Procurement Law (returned from the Guardian Council). Its amendments were approved.

In Article 1, after the equivalent of 100 percent of the funds collected from the treasury "in the framework of the Budget Law" will be added [sentence as published].

Article 1 says: To procure housing for deprived people through the country, the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs is required, in addition to collecting the established taxes, to collect one-half percent of the taxable income of the nation's banks and to deposit it in a special treasury account. One hundred percent of the funds collected will be taken from the treasury account and deposited in His Holiness the Imam's (peace be upon him) Account 100-100 (earmarked for aid to housing for the deprived).

Proposed Financial Guidelines for Accounting Court Transactions

2. The second item on the agenda was the report from the Accounting Court Commission concerning the Proposed Financial, Accounting, and Transaction Guidelines for the National Accounting Court (returned from the Guardian Council), of which Article 2 was deleted.

Article 2 said: The National Accounting Court budget will be recommended by the chief of the Accounting Court classified by programs and will be approved by the Majles Accounting Court, Budget and Financial Affairs Commission. It will appear verbatim as one item in the National Budget Law. After Majles approval, its credits will be considered allocated.

Likewise in Article 5, after the phrase "so that in exchange for checks issued" the phrase "paid in exchange for checks issued and then with the presentation of documents showing the cost of completing the revolving fund, the request for funds will be made" was added.

Full text of the amendment to Article 5: The accounting revolving fund consists of funds, which the treasury provides to the Accounting Court financial affairs manager from credits approved by the Accounting Court for meeting some expenses for the current year and payable commitments for the previous year, to be paid in exchange for checks issued and then, with the presentation of documents showing the cost of completing the revolving fund, the request for funds will be made.

Urgency Status for Bill To Amend Article 33 of the Law Collecting Some Government Revenues

Also on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the Bill To Amend Article 33 of the Law To Collect Some Government Revenues and Use It in Specific Instances, which was presented as an urgent motion. In discussing the bill's urgent status, the government representative said: This amendment is to adjust the rate on the tax for leaving the country. In the year 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], in view of the fact that the government marketed airline tickets at the 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] foreign exchange rate, to cover some of the costs, taxes were added to the 1368 Budget Bill. In addition to the costs of the ticket that is sold, Rls200,000 was collected from each passenger leaving the country and deposited into the treasury. With the adjustment of the foreign exchange rate from Rls70 to Rls600, the government's revenues in relation to subsidies automatically improved. As of the first of the current year [21 March 1993], in view of the fact that

the unification of the foreign exchange rate has been implemented, the cost of a ticket to leave the country increased unreasonably with the Rls200,000 in taxes.

He said: It is necessary that this law be amended with an urgent motion so that the Ministry of Roads and Transportation can meet the government's commitments to complete the Imam Khomeyni (peace be upon him) Airport. If the urgent status for this bill is not approved, first of all the credits to build the Imam Airport, which are procured only from Article 33, will be stopped, and second, if the credits are not procured for the commitments to build this airport, whose first phase must be completed by in the year 1375 [21 March 1996-20 March 1997], it inevitably will not go into operation.

In opposition to the bill's urgent status, Ahmad Nateq-Nuri said: To meet some of the costs and also using urgent and very urgent motions, the brothers come wanting to raise the prices of goods because of the unification of the foreign exchange rate, and then on the outside they blame everything on the Majles, meaning that whenever something becomes expensive they say the Majles approved it and made it expensive, and they do not give the Majles the permission and the opportunity to plan so that the task can be properly understood.

He then said: We want the government to bring a very urgent motion, which first of all sets prices for the daily goods used by the people so there will be one uniform rate in the country so the people will understand where to get goods, who controls the goods at what cost of production, and that you do not control prices. It truly makes a difference to control prices in a pricing system from this store to that store.

He then concluded: These urgent motions take the power to think away from the Majles. This is a burden that falls on the shoulders of the people. They make tickets expensive and the effects are found in all goods, and this ends up hurting the people.

After a talk by a supporter, urgent status for the bill was put to a vote and was not approved and was rejected.

Amendment to Paragraph 2, Article 2 in the Amendment to the Direct Taxes Law

The third item on the agenda was the report from the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission on the proposed amendment to Paragraph 2, Article 2 in the Amendment to the Direct Taxes Law (returned from the Guardian Council).

Mohammad Reza Bahonar, commission expert, discussed this motion and the problems the Guardian Council had. He said: The amendment says that in Paragraph 2, Article 2 of the Amendment to the Direct Taxes Law, after the phrase "Islamic sciences schools" the phrase "Imam al-Sadeq (peace be upon him) Society" is added. The respected Guardian Council rejected this bill citing Article 75 of the Constitution, saying that since the Imam al-Sadeq (peace be upon him) Society has been removed from the list of institutions that do not pay taxes, this created a source of revenue for the government, for what reason? The reality is that the Imam al-Sadeq (peace be upon him) Society is a responsible civil group that must pay taxes and has created revenue for the government. If you approve it, the government's revenues will decrease, and this violates Article 75 of the Constitution. Therefore, on that basis this motion has been rejected. We studied the motion again in the commission and found no way to secure the approval of the Guardian Council. In view of the fact that this unexpected and unreasonable event took place under the Third Majles and was approved in any case under the conditions of that time, the commission's opinion on the former vote remains and it approved it again.

After speeches by supporters and opponents, the amendment to the motion was put to a vote and was approved.

Based on Article 1: In Paragraph 2, Article 2 in the Amendment to the Direct Taxes Law enacted 2/7/1371 [27 April 1992], after the phrase "Islamic sciences schools" the phrase "Imam al-Sadeq (peace be upon him) Society" is added. Implementation of this law is required as of 1/1/1371 [21 March 1992].

Amendment to the Bill To [illegible] the Law to Buy and Take Possession of the Educational Sites of the Ministries of Higher Education and Health

The next item on the agenda was the report from the Judicial and Legal Affairs Commission on the Bill To [illegible] the Law To Buy and Take Possession of the Educational Sites Rented to the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education and the Affiliated Institutions of Higher Learning, Study and Research (returned from the Guardian Council), and the above amendment was approved by the Majles.

Note 1, Article 1 of the bill is amended as follows: As of the date of enactment of that law pertaining to the mentioned ministries and institutions, "the allowed period of time given in Article 6 of the Law To Buy and Take Possession of Rented Educational Sites" must be implemented, and the implementation of this law nullifies all claims for rents and equivalent remuneration.

The previous note states: As of the date of enactment of that law pertaining to the mentioned ministries and institutions, the allowed period of time given in Article 6 of the Law "To Buy and Take Possession of Rented Educational Sites" must be implemented.

Amendment to Bill Prohibiting Evacuation of Educational Sites and Units Occupied by the Ministry of Education and Training

The fifth item on the agenda was the Bill Prohibiting Evacuation of Educational Sites and Units Occupied by the Ministry of Education and Training (returned from the Guardian Council). The above amendment was amended with Article 1 and its notes approved as follows:

Article 1: As of the date of this law's enactment the evacuation of education and training sites, which are occupied by the Ministry of Education and Training if prohibited for five years after the court obtains the [illegible] in accordance with judicial criteria to meet the needs of the aforementioned ministry, and the implementation of this law does not nullify any claims for rent or equivalent remuneration for the owner.

Note: The Law To Evacuate the Ministry of Education and Training's Educational Sites and Other Educational Centers That Are Held by Other Organizations, Offices and Groups and To Turn them Over to the Ministry of Education and Training, enacted 9/20/1367 [11 December 1988], with the deletion of Note 3, and also the Law Requiring Evacuation of the Buildings of the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education and the affiliated institutions and universities, which are occupied by other ministries and organizations, enacted in 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990], will be required to be enforced.

Article 1 and the previous notes say:

Article 1: As of the date of this law's enactment, the evacuation of education and training sites occupied by the Ministry of Education and Training is prohibited for five years until the aforementioned ministry's needs are met.

Note 1: The government is required to estimate the credits necessary to adjust rentals for the buildings mentioned in this article using the unanticipated expenses given in row 503002 and give them to the Ministry of Education and Training.

Note 2: The Law To Evacuate the Ministry of Education and Training's Educational Sites and Other Educational Centers That Are Held by Other Organizations, Offices and Groups and To Turn Them Over to the Ministry of Education and Training, enacted 9/20/1367 [11 December 1988], with the deletion of Note 3, and also the Law Requiring Evacuation of the Buildings Occupied by the Ministries of Culture and Higher Education and Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education and the affiliated institutions and universities, which are occupied by other ministries and organizations, enacted in 1368 [21 March 1989-20 March 1990] and the law requiring nonevacuation of university student dormitories enacted in 1368, will be required to be enforced.

Law Providing Pensions for Survivors of War Refugees

The next item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Revolutionary Organizations Commission concerning the proposed Law Providing Salaries or Pensions for Those Survivors of War Refugees and Those Who Reported to the Combat Areas and Were Maimed or Killed by Explosives, whose details were approved.

Based on Article 1: Those refugees and people who were or are to be killed or maimed in the combat areas by explosives such as grenades, mines, artillery shells and others, will be treated according to the case as war veterans or martyrs, and in accordance with the regulations of the Martyr Foundation and the Veterans' Foundation, will receive the wages and benefits of martyrs and war veterans.

Note 1: If it is proven that people mentioned in this law were known for ethical corruption or counterrevolutionary activity, or if they ineptly injured themselves or their survivors with explosives, they will be covered by the Imam's Aid Committee.

Note 2: If the people mentioned in this law suffer financial losses because of contact with explosives, they will be compensated by the appropriate governor-general's office and the losses caused will be paid in accordance with regulations set in this law's executive guidelines, provided that the reason for the accident was not their own ineptitude.

The government is required to provide the budget needed by Notes 1 and 2 every year and provide it to the Ministry of the Interior and the Imam Khomeyni (peace be upon him) Aid Committee.

Note 3: The offices of the governors-general are required to announce cases of maimings or deaths for the purpose of establishing compulsory service salaries or pensions for the survivors as the case requires to the Foundation for War Veterans and the Oppressed or the Martyr Foundation.

Note 4: The authority determining death, maiming, losses, reputation for corruption, counterrevolutionary activity and the deliberate or inept acts mentioned in this law will be a commission to be formed in the appropriate provinces based of this law's executive guidelines and in accordance with the regulations of the Martyr Foundation and the Foundation for the Oppressed and War Veterans.

Note 5: The war-stricken areas will be designated and announced to the Ministry of the Interior by the General Armed Forces Staff, and the areas under reconstruction will be designated and announced to the Ministry of the Interior by the National Central War-Stricken Areas Reconstruction and New Construction Staff.

Note 6: The Foundation for the Oppressed and War Veterans and the Martyr Foundation must establish and pay the compulsory service salary for the maimed and pensions to the survivors of the martyrs mentioned in this law who were or are employed in the ministries, armed forces, organizations of the Islamic revolution, institutions, companies, government factories, banks, municipalities and all organizations who use the government budget in some way, if these kinds of organizations do not have special regulations for the maimed and martyred, in accordance with the regulations of the

Foundation for the Oppressed and War Veterans of the Islamic Revolution and the Martyr Foundation.

Note 7: The executive guidelines for this law will be prepared within two months by the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics in coordination with the National Central War-Stricken Areas Construction and New Construction Staff, the Ministry of the Interior, the Martyr Foundation of the Islamic Revolution, the Foundation for the Oppressed and War Veterans of the Islamic Revolution, and the Imam Khomeini (peace be upon him) Aid Committee, and approved by the Council of Ministers.

Inquiry Concerning Article 132 of the Direct Taxes Law

The final item on the Majles agenda was the report from the Economic and Financial Affairs Commission concerning the motion for an inquiry into Article 132 of the Direct Taxes Law enacted in Esfand 1366 [20 February-19 March 1988], and this motion was approved by the deputies.

Questions

1 - Is the date for beginning operations given in the permit mentioned in the aforementioned article the same as the date of beginning operations specified in the permit to operate issued by the appropriate ministry based on an applicant's application?

2 - Does the phrase "if the operations phase has not been reached" mean having obtained a permit to operate from the relevant ministry or not?

3 - Does the phrase "if it is operating" means operating with a permit to operate or without one?

Commissions Opinion

Article 1:

1 - The date for beginning operations given in the permit to operate, if the aforementioned date is before the date of issue, is correct. Otherwise the criterion for action will be the date of issue.

2 - The phrase "if the operations phase has not been reached" means with procurement of a permit to operate from the ministry.

3 - The phrase "if it is operating" means operating with a permit to operate.

For one year after they have become truly operational, in accordance with the view of the Majles, the industries and factories built in the deprived areas will be exempt from the payment of taxes.

*** 1 Sep**

93LA0230A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 2 Sep 93 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles held an open session yesterday with Hojjat ol-Eslam Nateq-Nuri presiding, and the deputies of Tehran, Malayer, Maku, Takestan, and Ahvaz made speeches. The speaker of the Majles then spoke on Unity Week. Then the Majles went into session. We call to your attention the details of the discussions.

Statements of the Speaker of the Majles

In the open session of the Majles yesterday, in a speech on the occasion of Unity Week, Mr. Nateq-Nuri said: Unity Week is a blessing and a gift that has been organized because of this blessed birth. Every year, during this week meetings and conferences are organized throughout the country, the results of which bring hope to the friends of the revolution and disappointment to the enemies of the revolution and those who are always trying to conspire against our regime and trying to disunite us.

The speaker of the Majles added: The war of nationalities and the war of religions, with the creation of the Shiite-Sunni war and conflict among Islamic sects, are among the conspiracies of the global oppressors in our country. Fortunately, with the perception of our late Imam and other officials of the country and the alertness of our nation, both Shiites and Sunnis, all these conspiracies were neutralized, and the enemies were the cause of our good fortune. In other words, the hypocrites and the counterrevolutionary minigroups in Kurdistan and Sistan and Baluchestan, the outlaws in Sistan, the Kumeleh, the Democrats, etc., when they engaged in conspiracies and terrorism, we have seen that in the history of the past few years in our country the Shiite Friday imams also burned in the fire of the hatred of the hypocrites and were martyred, as were a group of Sunni scholars and Friday and congregational imams, by the hypocrites and counterrevolutionary minigroups in the east and the west of the country. Also, our Sunni brothers had many martyrs during the imposed war. All this blood was shed for one purpose, and all this blood brought blessings, which increased solidarity and unity and neutralized the conspiracies of our enemies one after another, and today, we no longer have Shiite-Sunni differences.

In meetings that I had with the speakers of the parliaments of other countries, when I said that in the elections for the Majles we have Sunni deputies from a city with a majority Shiite population or Shiite deputies from a city the majority of whose population is Sunni, they were surprised. In other words, this is how we act in practice and implementation and not only in slogans. In Unity Week, we have slogans about unity and discuss unity. This shows the ultimate unity of the words, nature, and ideas of these two groups in our society.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri also added: The Shiites and Sunnis are the target of global oppressors. Today in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Muslims are being massacred and our people here are weeping and are angry, wanting to know why we cannot set out to defend them. They are our Muslim brothers and sisters. The target of the Serbs and

their supporters is not Shiites or Sunnis. Their target is Islam, the Prophet, the Koran, and the Kaaba of Muslims. In Palestine, our dear ones are being massacred, and defending the Palestinian people is an inevitable principle for us. We are standing and we shall stand by this principle and shall not give up. They are our Sunni brothers. There, too, there is no argument about Shiites and Sunnis, the target is to destroy Islam. Today, when Azerbaijan is invaded and Muslims become refugees, this attack is on us and Islam. Hence, given all that we have in common and all that threatens us, Muslims throughout the world must be more united. All that we suffer is caused by disunity, which colonialism and oppression have created throughout history. Hence, we must create more unity and become a united hand to stand against these attacks, God willing. Indeed, God is with us, and God's victory shall belong to Muslims.

In connection with Mr. Abutorabi's speech, the speaker of the Majles said:

His argument caused concern for our Sunni brothers in the Majles. Perhaps those who heard it outside caused concern for the Sunni brothers. In his discussion, he was referring to some of the differences of lines and pointed out that some people live like Osman and that some people realize it and some do not. What he was referring to was the letter of the Commander of the Faithful to Osman B. Hanif, who was his governor. In that letter, his holiness said: Oh, my governor, why do you sit at a supper cloth where the poor are not allowed? The discussion concerned aristocracy, love of luxury, and the attendance by the officials of the Islamic Republic in gathering where they should not go. This was what he was arguing. If there is any misunderstanding for the dear ones, it should be corrected with this statement.

Seyyed 'Ali Akbar Abutorabi, Deputy From Tehran

The first pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Abutorabi from Tehran, who offered his congratulations on 17 Rabi'. Honoring the arrival of Unity Week, he said: Sacred Unity Week is the sign and secret of a lasting unity that must be achieved under the shadow of faith in God, faith in the Prophet of God, and emulation of the Calif of God, 'Ali Morteza, among this nation. It is appropriate to point out a corner of this unity in the prison camp.

He added: If you were in the camp for years, you would know that there was never any talk about Shiite and Sunni or Kurd, Persian, and Turk, and no one dared say anything as a joke and for fun that would upset a group or tribe. We were all on the same line and next to one another. The minister of guidance of Iraq, who was a Kurdish speaker himself, came to the camp. Everyone was locked in the dormitories, they brought the Kurdish speaking and Sunni brothers out for the minister of guidance to guide them.

He continued: As soon as he spoke about Kurds and Persians and Sunnis and Shiites, every one left shouting the slogan, Persians and Kurds, our leader is Khomeyni. A Ba'thist major one day said protesting to a brave Sunni Kurdish speaker: Why do you side with the Hezbollah people to defend the Islamic Republic and pray together with them? The dear brother, the brave officer, from then on prayed with his arms down and in the call for prayers, included intentionally, "I testify that 'Ali is the guardian of God." The Ba'thist enemy tried many times to collect a census of the number of Kurds, Persians, Turks, and Baluchis without any success. One with a Persian name would present himself as a Kurd, a Kurd as a Persian, and so on. This is our noble nation. In the victory of the revolution and the sacred defense, we all witnessed the highest level of unity among this nation from various strata.

The deputy from Tehran then explained: It was because of this factor that the favored U.S. presidential candidate during the election, Bush, traveled to Iraq at the head of a delegation. In a discussion with Saddam, after he gave Saddam a great deal of instruction, which he accepted, Saddam turned to the U.S. presidential candidate and said: We accept all you say. You should discuss all this with the Islamic Republic in order to achieve the peace and tranquility that we desire in the region.

We all saw the sarcastic smile of the U.S. presidential candidate on Iraqi television. He then said: Iran won't even let us say hello. This is the same sacred goal that today our grand leader and the serving government of Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani calls for, and which every member of this nation wants.

In continuation, Abutorabi, addressing the ministers of the Cabinet, said: You honorable ministers in the new Cabinet who are in charge of the affairs must try to achieve it. And we shall not achieve it except under the shadow of the establishment of social justice. Otherwise, there is no unity in injustice, only hatred, separation, the weakness of the nation, and impotence.

Honorable Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, your faith, sincerity, competence, and good will are a proven and undeniable fact. Certainly, your competent ministers too have such values, but I must say that this is a necessary but insufficient requirement.

The government is the government of 'Ali, and the requirement of the government of 'Ali is the establishment of social justice. Was it not 'Ali who lived simply and would cry out because of the slightest injustice? Today, next to this government of 'Ali, there are many Osmans, many plunderers, and too many who have been victims of injustice, whose cries are not heard by anyone.

But the plunderers must know that this supper cloth is 'Ali's supper cloth, and the oppressed are 'Ali's dependents. To eat at 'Ali's supper cloth and turn one's back on the deprived will not end well.

The serving government, the honorable Cabinet, and the specialized and competent ministers, you know that your

Imam said that this government is the continuation of the government of 'Ali and at the threshold of the government of Mehdi.

Do not be content with being a government servant, because you must both serve and be an implementor of 'Ali's government.

In conclusion, he reminded the concerned officials about the plunder of the property of Ms. Robabeh Dehqan, the exemplary livestock keeper.

Seyyed Kazem Mirvalad, Deputy From Malayer

The next speaker was Mirvalad, the deputy from Malayer, who in his speech mentioned the secret of the perpetuation and increasing stability of the Islamic revolution as God's gift and said: This gift has reached its height in the appearance of various material phenomena. The creation and nurturing of the exceptional and astonishing personality of the Imam of the Nation is this manifestation.

He added: In carrying out the mission that the late Imam had accepted as the instigator of the revolution, he was able to guide the people towards the lofty Islamic goals to train human beings, each of whom in every arena displayed a part of God's special attention.

The combatants of Islam and the unknown Basijis, who generously placed their pure lives on the path of any kind of danger and ridiculed death and brought such self-sacrifice and heroism to the battlefield until they received martyrdom from the cup bearer of Kowsar, was another corner of God's gift.

The deputy from Malayer pointed out: In the arena of work and effort, the Imam of the People engaged in training people who from the highest executive lines of the country, such as President Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar, to the most unknown soldiers of the revolution in the depths of the villages of Kurdistan and Balochestan and everywhere in the Islamic homeland hastened in pursuit of one goal in a beautiful display, dancing towards meeting with God.

In guiding the people, the revered Imam acted so skillfully to train the people, both young and old, men and women, children and adults, that in defending the foundation of the Islamic revolution and defending the sacred path of the martyrs, the combatants, and the officials of the regime, they did not retreat one step under the harshest conditions of the war and afterwards, constantly disappointed the sworn enemy of the revolution. This was another corner of the special grace of God. Mirvalad explained: Obedience to the religious guardian, defending the rights of the oppressed and the downtrodden, constant fighting against injustice and oppressors, continuing the path of the Imam and the martyrs, and belief in the principles and cultural values of the revolution are a circle, and all that are in it are Hezbollah, no matter from what group, and those who are not in it are not of the Hezbollah, even if they attach themselves to a special current or line.

He continued: The new government of our president has now been formed. The solidarity and cooperation of the Majles and the government and thinking like a Hezbollah and acting as Basijis is an inevitable necessity for all the officials of the regime in a year in which we must take a most important step, that is, preparing and ratifying the Second Plan, which is before us. It is the duty of the Majles to let any secondary discussion be overshadowed by the Second Plan and by working, studying, examining, and evaluating, take steps in deepening the revolution in choosing this agreed-on path between the Majles and the government as a covenant.

The deputy from Malayer then made reminders to the ministers of science and health concerning the strengthening of the Teacher Training University of Malayer, the continuation of the building of Payam-e Nur University, and the building of a pharmaceutical college; to the Ministry of Petroleum concerning the building of a petroleum technical college; to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development concerning the completion of the 28-bed hospital; to the minister of industries concerning the building of the industrial township; and to the Foundation for the Oppressed concerning the continuation of the work of the factory.

Mohammad 'Abbaspur, Deputy From Maku

The Toronto athletic competition once again proved that an Iranian will never become alienated from Islam and Iran.

Mohammad 'Abbaspur, as the third pre-agenda speaker, made a speech and said: From 3-7 Shahrivar [25-29 Aug], the city of Toronto witnessed the World Wrestling Competition. Despite the change in the living conditions and the shortcomings in the host country, the brave children of the Iranian people created glory by their shining victory.

He added: Because I was present in the competition, and in order to offer my congratulations to the leader, I will briefly mention the gains from this presence and the deserving victory. With the announcement of the news of the arrival of the national wrestling team and their companions, a large number of our compatriots residing in European countries and America came to welcome them, carrying the flag of the Islamic Republic and playing our national anthem, and during the competition, they displayed their extraordinary interest in Islam and the Iranian nation.

The Toronto athletic competition proved once again that an Iranian will never become alienated from Islam and Iran, and the efforts of the news media of the oppressors and some of those deceived in these 14 years have been nothing but delirium.

On the international scale, he described the winning of the two gold and one silver medal in the neighborhood of

the United States by the wrestlers of our country as very valuable and said: The athletes of Islamic Iran and the Iranians present as the ambassadors of the Iranian people proved that the cultural aggression by the oppressors in the moral and political dimension was nothing but a propaganda ploy, and sports and the athletes defend [against] the satellite invasion of the West.

He considered another gain from this athletic presence to be intoducing other nations to Iran and thanked and praised the director of the physical education organization, the National Olympic Committee, and the wrestling competition.

Rajab Rahmani, Deputy From Takestan

Competent managers can transform poverty and indigence into general welfare and social justice.

Another pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday was Rajab Rahmani, the deputy from Takestan, who offered congratulations on the blessed birthday of the Prophet and Imam Ja'far Sadeq and, referring to Government Week and the speech of the grand leader in the swearing in ceremonies of the president, said: Acting on the instructions of the grand leader is undoubtedly in the interest of the religion, the government, and the nation of Iran. And the Muslim people of Iran and even the world are eager for the actions of the government in this regard.

He added: The role of competent and creative managers is important in advancing of the country and the society.

In the same connection, he pointed out: Competent, deserving, concerned, committed, specialized, aware managers, who are concerned about the people and who are not greedy in regards to material and worldly resources, can transform poverty and indigence into general welfare and social justice. On the other hand, incompetent, uncreative, or unimaginative managers can cause the waste of natural and public capital.

Condemning the aggression of Armenia on Azerbaijan and the Palestinian peace plan, he referred to the U.S. bullying in the region and said: Why should China, with a population of more than a billion people, and as a permanent member of the UN Security Council, be the object of the irrational and illogical threatening behavior of the United States?

He pointed out: Has the time not come for China along with other revolutionary and freedom-seeking countries to smash the United States in the mouth and bring it down from the throne of dreaming of a new world order?

In another part of his speech, Mr. Rahmani prayed that the Majles deputies and members of the Council of Guardians would ratify and endorse the very urgent proposal to reform the purchase of essential agricultural goods and asked the Economic Council and the minister of agriculture, considering that the grape harvesting season has started, to take serious steps to determine the base price.

He added: The city of Takestan and its suburbs is one of the most deprived cities in the country, as is the province, in terms of drinking water, sanitary baths, proper rural roads, employment, health clinics, hospital beds, athletic space, cultural and artistic complexes and communications, and specialized and general physicians, and is far behind the First Economic, Social, and Cultural Development Plan. I ask the honorable ministers of health, treatment and medical education; construction jihad; roads and transport; Islamic guidance; and labor and social affairs; and the Plan and Budget Organization, the Athletics Organization, and the planning committees to take the necessary steps in every area in the Second Economic and Social Development Plan. In conclusion, he made a reminder to the minister of energy concerning the villagers' water shortage.

Seyyed Mohammad Reza Mavalizadeh, Deputy From Ahvaz

Seyyed Mohammad Reza Movalizadeh, the deputy from Ahvaz, was the last pre-agenda speaker of the open session of the Majles yesterday. He honored the memory of the martyrs Raja'i and Bahonar and said: Truly, these two pious servants of God spread light with their beautiful ideological lives and their innocent martyrdom, like two shining torches in the sky of the Islamic revolution, and became immortal in history.

Addressing the ministers, he added: As a young brother, I recommend to the honorable ministers to seriously act in protecting the Treasury, avoiding waste, employing forces that are concerned about the revolution, practically confronting the manifestation of cultural invasion, expanding and developing order and discipline and planning, putting regulations in place of relationships, expanding the ethic of work and effort, suppressing the spirit of lowliness and flattery and saying "Yes, Sir," encouraging the growth and nurturing of dignity and self-respect among the officials, protecting and promoting the revolutionary spirit, making the work environment more public, avoiding improper pride, avoiding slogans, engaging in action, and considering God as always watching their actions.

The deputy from Ahvaz called the recent compromise of the PLO with Israel and the silence of the dependent Arab leaders a disgrace and, regarding their death to be certain, said: By employing all the necessary tools, we must strengthen the Hamas [Islamic Resistance Movement] and have a serious and unceasing effort to advance the goals of the intifadah to free beloved Jerusalem from the claws of occupying Zionism.

He also added: It is most unfortunate and astonishing that despite the barbaric aggression of Armenia on Azerbaijan, we witness an exhibition and tours of Armenia in the country.

He then addressed the officials of the Voice and Vision organization and said: It is necessary for the honorable officials of the Voice and Vision to seriously avoid employing those alien to the Islamic culture, who in various ways try to ridicule the religious foundations and authentic and rooted religious beliefs, and to have a basic revision of the content of their programs.

The deputy from Ahvaz then spoke about the problems of his constituency and concerning the problem of frequent cut-off of water and electricity in Ahvaz said: It is most unfortunate that in a city that has the two important power plants of Ramin and Zargan and also is by the Karun, the river with the most water in the country, we should witness serious water and electricity problems.

Addressing the minister of petroleum, he said: Until some time ago, the Kerman, Khuzestan, and Fars Natural Gas management was the responsibility of one person. At the present time, despite the distance, the management of Khorasan and Khuzestan is entrusted to one person. It is necessary to seriously prevent the rejection of the Hezbollah forces in the Ahvaz Petroleum College. He added: I ask the minister of mines and metals to seriously act on making better use of the faithful and competent forces in this ministry, avoid excessive unnecessary talk, prevent the building of aristocratic hotels, pay attention to the noble, hard-working stratum, and rapidly take steps to pay its debt to the Ahvaz City Hall.

He made reminders to the related officials regarding providing funds for the fifth Ahvaz Bridge, to the Ministry of Interior in regards to providing machinery needed by the City Hall of Ahvaz, and to the minister of culture and higher education concerning the completion and more rapid formation of the Ahvaz Agricultural Technology University and thanked Mr. Tabesh for his efforts at the governor-general's office of Khuzestan.

Ratifications

Inquiry Proposal on the Direct Tax Law

The first item on the agenda of the open session of the Majles yesterday was a report by the Economic Affairs and Finance Committee concerning the inquiry proposal on the subject of Paragraph A of Article 138 of the direct tax law, which was ratified.

The subject of inquiry:

Will the reconstruction reserve of the industrial and mining units cited in Paragraph A of Article 138 of the direct tax law, by implying the times stated in Note 1 of the above-mentioned article, be described as subject to the exemption in Paragraph A or not?

Opinion of the Committee:

Single Article: The reconstruction reservoir of the industrial and mining units cited in Paragraph A of the direct tax law, by implying the times stated in Note 1 of the above-mentioned article, shall not be described as subject to the exemption in Paragraph A.

Bill on Law Enforcement Employment Regulations

The second item on the agenda was a report on the first round of discussions of the Internal Affairs Committee concerning the law enforcement employment regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The spokesman of the committee explained this bill: At the present, while more than three years have passed since the merging of the law enforcement forces, its employment bill has not been ratified. Also, during this period, law enforcement has worked very well. During this period, since the law enforcement was formed, it has faced many problems, which have affected the work of the force. Hence, law enforcement expects the Majles to deal with this bill in one round of discussions, to serve the revolution and Hezbollah more capably, God willing.

After the statements of the committee spokesman, the proposal that the bill be voted on after one round of discussions was put to a vote and was not ratified.

The speaker of the Majles considered failure of the ratification of the round of discussions of the bill as ensuring better expertise work on the bill by the committee.

Then the general points of the bill were put to a vote and ratified.

It is noteworthy that the details of the bill will be examined by the main and secondary committees and then will come to the floor of the Majles for the second round of discussions.

Proposal To Amend Some Articles of the Check-Issuing Law

The next item on the agenda was the second round of discussions of the Judicial and Legal Affairs Committee concerning the proposal to amend some articles of the check-issuing law, ratified in Tir 1355 [22 Jun-22 Jul 1976], of which some articles were ratified, and the continuation was postponed to the next session.

Article 1. The following text will be added to the check-writing law, and Article 1 will be added to Article 2 and the numbers will follow in the same manner.

Article 1. Various kinds of checks are:

1) An ordinary check is a check that persons issue on their own current accounts in the banks, and the holder has no guarantee except the credit of the person who has issued it.
2) A verified check is a check that is issued by a person on their current account in a bank and verified by the bank that pays the funds.
3) A certified check is a check issued by the bank upon the request of the customer, the payment of which is guaranteed by the bank.

4) A traveler's check is a check that is issued by the bank, the funds of which are paid by any of the branches of the bank or its agents.

Article 2. Article 6 was changed to Article 7 and amended as follows:

Article 7. Anyone who commits a violation stated in Article 3 shall be sentenced to prison from six months to two years and, as the case may be, the payment of a cash penalty equivalent to one-fourth of the total amount of the check, with a one-quarter deduction of the inventory at the time the check is presented [as published].

Article 3. Article 7 was changed to Article 8 and amended as follows:

Article 8. Checks issued in Iran on banks located abroad and verified not to have been able to be cashed shall be subject to the regulations of this law in terms of punishment.

Article 7. Article 9 was changed to Article 10 and amended as follows:

Article 10. Anyone who willfully engages in writing a check [and does not have the funds to back it] shall be considered the writer of a hot check and shall be condemned to the maximum punishment stated in Article 7, and the punishment cannot be suspended.

Article 5. Article 12 is changed to Article 13 and amended as follows:

Article 13. If a person issues a check in any form, such as a guaranteed, secured, conditional, post-dated, or blank check, if it is not paid, he shall be subject to the penal regulations of this law.